

Total length from tip of nose to the tip of the tail, 16·5 inches; tail, 5 inches; head, about 3 inches; from tip of nose to anterior margin of the eye, 1·7 inches; from tip of nose to anterior base of the ear, 2·9 inches; fore foot and nails, 1·3 inches, last joint of the longest toe and nail, 0·8 inch; hind foot and nails from heel, 2·5 inches, last joint of longest toe and nail, 1·1 inch. Teeth as in *P. nasuta*, but closer together; from front of incisors to canine, 0·4 inch; from canine to first true molar, 0·5 inch; from front of incisors to first true molar, 1 inch; distance between the last (large) incisor and canine, 0·03 inch; length of canine, 0·2 inch; the canine and 3rd premolar in the lower jaw about equal in shape and size, conical compressed, if anything the premolar is slightly larger. The animal examined is full grown, but young, with the four true molars developed.

TEETH.

Incisors	$\frac{5.5}{3.3}$	Canines ...	$\frac{1.1}{1.1}$
Premolars	$\frac{3.3}{3.3}$	Molars ...	$\frac{4.4}{4.4}$

This species comes near to *P. obesula*, being slightly stiffer in the hair than that species, but much less stiff than *P. Cockerellii*, from New Ireland, which has the greater part of the hair black, and sufficiently spiny to penetrate the skin if roughly handled, moreover in *P. Cockerellii*, the space between the last incisor and canine is fully twice as wide as it is in the present species.

Descriptions of two supposed *new species* of *Mus* and of a *Pteropine Bat*, of a *new genus*, from the Duke of York Island, by E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S.

MUS. ? ECHIMYOIDES, SP. N.

Incisors, $\frac{1.1}{1.1}$; molars, $\frac{3.3}{3.3} = 16$.

Total length from tip of nose to the root of the tail, 5·5 inches; tail 4·6 inches, head about 1·5 inches (base cut away), ears 0·65 inch, breadth 0·4 inch; from the tip of nose to eye, 0·5 inch; from the tip of nose to base of the ear, 1·25 inches; fore foot and nails, 0·5 inch; hind foot and nails, from heel, 1 inch; the snout is rather short, the head elongate and narrow; general color, dark

brown, pencilled with black and rusty yellow on the back; the sides lighter; chin, throat, the under side of the fore and hind legs and abdomen grey or ashy white; fore and hind feet whitish, with a narrow line of brown down the front on the upper side; ears comparatively large, margins thickened and turned in at the base in front, very much rounded, broad, length 0·65 inch, breadth 0·4 inch, apparently bare, brownish without, whitish within; tail almost naked, scaly, sparingly clothed with minute spines. The fur is of two kinds at least—on the upper parts covered with stiff, flat, grooved spiny hairs, grey or ashy at the base, black at the tip, and intermixed with a fine fur of a similar tint at the base, but tipped with rusty yellow, the combination giving a dark brown upper surface finely pencilled with black and yellowish; on the sides the spines are not so numerous as down the centre of the back, and on the limbs apparently absent; on the head they are reduced to stiffish flat hairs, the fur predominating; the sides of the head of a lighter brown, and tinged with yellowish about the base of the ears below; on the belly and under surface, the spines are weaker, altogether whitish, and mixed with more fur of an ashy tint; whiskers from the upper lip only, long, black, or with a few of a whitish color.

Hab. Duke of York Island.

The young do not differ in coloration from the adults; sexes alike in color. I have no opportunity at present of examining and comparing the skull of this species, and shall consequently postpone the description of it for another paper.

MUS MUSAVORA, SP. N.

The "Banana Rat."

The general color of this species is light rufous or faint tawny above, the tips of some of the longer hairs being blackish on the back, but not conspicuously so; the concealed portion of the fur is dark-bluish slate color; the rufous tint is more clear on the sides, shoulders, fore arms and hind legs, all the under surface uniform white with a faint tinge of rufous towards the sides;

the feet and hands pale buff; the head and face have a greyish tinge, the chin and throat white; whiskers very long, those from the side of the snout black, a few of the lower ones white, a few long hairs from over the eye and between it and the ear; the hind feet are very broad, the toes with strong compressed nails, the inner toe nearly equal to the outer, the centre three equal and longer; the tail is blackish, quite naked; the scales roundish, tubercular; the fur is abundant, close, even, and soft, almost erect above, rather adpressed on the belly; ears moderate, rounded, broad, naked, except at the base where the front margin is turned in. Total length to root of the tail, 6·7 inches; tail, 3·8 inches; distance from tip of nose to eye, 0·8 inch; distance from tip of nose to ear, 1·35 inches; ears, length 0·6 inch, breadth 0·4 inch; fore foot and nails, 0·65 inch; hind foot and nails from heel 1·2 inch; breadth 0·35 inch.

TEETH.

Incisors $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ Molars... .. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$

Distance from anterior margin of upper incisors to first molar, 0·5 inch; length of the three upper molars, 0·29 inch; distance from the front of the incisors to the first molar in the ramus, 0·28 inch; total length of the skull, 1·4 inch; width 0·6 inch; zygomatic arch concave, length 0·6 inch, rather flattened laterally; width of skull between the orbits, 0·24 inch; palatal openings equidistant between inner edge of incisors and molars, slightly arched, length, 0·2 inch; width, 0·1 inch.

Hab. Duke of York Island.

This species was found plentiful on the Duke of York Island, feeding on the Plantain. The body is full, and rather heavily made, the limbs short and thick, the hind feet rather long and broad. The young and both sexes are alike in coloration.

PTEROPUS (*Cheiropteruges*), ALBOSCAPULATUS SP. NOV.

The fur is soft and abundant, rather long on the lower part of the back, cottony on the abdomen; the whole of the upper surface of the body, from between the ears to the ankles, and the sides of the neck rufous, darker on the legs and intrafemoral

membrane, which is hairy, except a small portion next the heel ; wings from the base of the middle toe, hairy on the margins next the body and along the arm as far as the elbow ; membrane of a purplish brown, spotted with irregular rufous brown markings, numerous along the arms, sparingly on the phalanges ; a small conspicuous spot of pure white on the hairy portion of the wing membrane, at its junction with the body on either side, just in front of the humerus. Head dark brown, varied with white on the crown ; a white mark down the forehead on the snout ; margins of the lips and chin whitish ; sides of the face, round the eyes to the ears in front, dusky or dark brown, extending on to the throat ; all the under surface ashy, the base of the fur being dark brown or dusky, and the tips whitish ; tail none ; the infra-femoral membrane lost on the sides, about the middle of the femur. The fur on the sides of the throat is directed outwards and downwards, and meeting the rufous fur of the upper surface, which is directed forwards and downwards from the back of the neck over the shoulders, forms a ridge on the sides of the neck, reaching from the wing membrane to the lower base of the ear ; the fur on the back of the neck is erect. Ears reddish, naked ; nostrils blackish. The first joint of the thumb enclosed in membrane, the last free, long and slender, with its claw more than three times the length of the first joint. Wings from the sides ; forearm, 2.5 inches ; index finger and claw, 1.9 inch ; 2nd finger 4.85 inches ; 4th finger, 3.4 inches ; thumb, 1st joint 0.24 inch ; 2nd joint, 0.6 inch, its nail, 0.2 inch ; expanse of wings, 16.5 inches ; hind leg and foot with claws, 2.5 inches ; ears rounded, moderate, length 0.5 inch ; width 0.4 inch. *Teeth*, incisors $\frac{2}{2}$, minute, the upper ones far apart. *Canines* $\frac{1}{1}$, the upper very long pointed, somewhat squarish on the front and outer side, grooved, projecting below the lower jaw when it is closed, length, 0.25 inch ; the lower ones not so long, strongly ridged towards the base. *Premolars* $\frac{2}{3}$, the first above minute (*deciduous*), almost hidden at the root of the canine ; the second conical, compressed, about the middle of the space between the canine and first molar ; below they are distinct, even, tubercular, the first placed close to

the lower canine, the 2nd apart about 0·15 inch from 1st; the 3rd not so far, about 0·1 inch from the 2nd, and near but separate from the molars. *Molars*, $\frac{3}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{3}$, those in the upper jaw close together, small, the 1st the largest; those in the lower jaw smaller (?) tuberculate, close.

Total length from tip of nostril to the hind toe nails, 6 inches; distance from tip of nose to eye, 0 55 inch; distance from tip of nose to base of ear in front, 1·2 inch; from front of incisors to 1st true molar, 0·4 inch; extent of the three lower premolars, 0·3 inch.

Sex. Male.

I know of no genus in which this species may be placed with any degree of certainty; it, however, comes on the whole nearest *Pteropus* or *Spectrum*, but agrees strictly with neither. I therefore propose for it the generic name of *Cheiropteruges*.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. Ramsay exhibited the new Mammals described in the foregoing papers, and also some skins of interesting birds obtained by Dr. Mackinlay, of H.M.S. "Nymphe," from the Auckland Islands, among which were a species of duck, *Nessonetta aucklandica*, G.R.Gr., with remarkably short wings, belonging to the sub-family Eurysmaturinæ; A. Snipe, *Gallinago aucklandica*, and a small variety of the "Parson bird" of New Zealand, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*; also, *Melidora goldiei*, described at last meeting, and a nestling of *Athene sp.*, both from Port Moresby.

MONDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1877.

W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., President, in the Chair.

DONATIONS.

- I. Proceedings of the "Entomological Society of Belgium," Series II., No. 31.
- II. Papers and Proceedings of the "Royal Society of Tasmania, for 1875."